

The adherents of Great Britain, or rather the federalists of this country, when they find that they have no footing in reason or in fact, fly to their *dernier* resort of crying out *French fear* and *French influence*. Unanimity and harmony of public mind, in regard to national measures, is constantly disturbed with the alarm bell of executive timidity and French attachment. "Is this fancy or is it fact?" Have we not lately seen a most ardent attempt to wound the character of Mr. Madison by not only insinuating, but openly avowing that he is so much under French influence, as to be unmindful of the dearest interests of his country, and do we not remember that the same calumny has been levelled at the most pure and conspicuous characters of the revolution, that even "Franklin would have betrayed his country to France if he had not been prevented by Mr. Adams!" This base assertion was communicated by all the federal papers, and is now revived for the wicked purpose of spreading distrust among the people, and creating hatred against the administration. It is not so much French influence that they fear, as the want of British alliance which they wish. It is true that at one time, the feelings of gratitude urged the republicans to speak in high-toned praise of the French nation—they had assisted us with all their might, to unfetter the new world from the fangs of the British Lion; for this they were hated by one party, and beloved by another. A kindred spirit appeared at that time to animate France, and, of course, our sympathies were warmly excited in its favor; but what federalist is so bigoted in hatred, so lost in British infatuation, and so regardless of truth, as to assert this charge at this time, against the administration and its friends. It is acknowledged that Bonaparte is an usurper and a tyrant, but it will not be admitted by the federalists that Great Britain is of the same cast, although her course is equally stained by the "crying blood of assassination," and her usurpation equally despotic.

The despotism of one is confined to the least extensive quarter of the globe, whilst the other dominions over almost the world itself. It is immaterial to the philosopher, the politician or the friend of mankind, whether the tyrant flourishes his sceptre upon land or sea—they both sink together in the balance of faith, justice and humanity. If there ever was any thing like French influence, or too much affection, it flowed from the majestic source of gratitude; but when we look for the cause of British attachment, we can find it no where, unless it is a love for their monarchy, & the vile principle of kissing the rod that inflicts chastisement, like the animal, whose attachment increases, in proportion to the rigor of its discipline. There is not one act that can be quoted from the history of that country in regard to this, which can extenuate her perfidy or our execration. Why then, we would ask, should there be any thing like British affection or anglo-federalism, unless it is a dissimulated preference of free government, and what has long been suspected, a real regard for energy and titles. It is impossible, fellow citizens, that you can be deluded by the crocodile voice of federalism, and it is impossible that your confidence in the administration can be diminished by such state-tricks and abominable artifices. The party, however, who are styled the minority, should attract your most solicitous attention and minute examination. An enemy in disguise, is more apt to succeed in his efforts than an open foe, and that they are enemies in masque, can no longer be doubted. Their unremitting exertion to bring the administration into disrepute, is a fact that speaks trumpet-tongued against the deep malignity of their measures. Their union with the federal junto in accusing the embargo, over-charging the picture of distress and co-operating in every scheme injurious to the present government, is opposess testimony of their Jeffersonian hatred, and revolutionary designs.

Are you prepared, fellow citizens, to fling away the advantages of republican ascendancy, and are you willing to determine the present administration, the effect of so much exertion, the theme of such universal admiration, to accommodate the purposes of enterprising men? "Voice of the days of old, let us hear you—awake the soul of '76." It is high time that you should evince your confidence in the government, by electing

men whose principles are in alliance with it, and by rejecting those, whose principles are in hostile opposition. The awful situation of our country demand it, and most emphatically too, when we recollect that we have a Randolph at home and a Pickering abroad. The one is trying to excite discord and commotion, whilst the other is proclaiming it to the world. French influence is the text, and insurrection the effect. We blush in knowing these facts to be out of the reach, even of contradiction; the conduct of the minority is too recent to be forgotten, and the speculations of the British ministry are too evident to be mistaken. The policy of Great Britain is guided by the hope of our distraction. This is not the random assertion of an inflamed partizan; but is a fact admitted and speculated upon without the least reserve in the parliament of that nation. What then, fellow citizens, are we to think of ourselves, or rather, those miscreants, who tell the enemies of our country that we are vulnerable, and not only point out the disease, but endeavor to make it worse. It is said that there is not virtue enough in humanity, to support republican institutions; we are fast approaching this political ordeal, and we can but hope that we shall come out clear, and disprove the unnatural theory. The only thing necessary to produce this event, is a frequent recurrence to first principles; this will enable us to distinguish the genuine, from the spurious matter, and to chasten the bosom as it were, with a new breath from the genius of '76. So long as we pursue the track of our fathers, we may defy the efforts of Burrites, federalists and minority men.

The affairs of Spain and the relative situation of Bonaparte, present themselves in a variety of aspects: The influence which a turn of fortune one way or the other, may have upon the prosperity of England, the effects which would result upon the success of either party to the United States, and, lastly the consequence which the overthrow of Bonaparte or the subjugation of the Spanish monarchy would have upon the destinies of mankind. These are subjects awful in themselves and furnish materials for unlimited speculation. We shall therefore touch them but very lightly. If Spain succeeds in maintaining her independence and connects herself as she naturally will do, by the strongest ties, political and commercial with Great Britain, the prosperity of this country will be secured almost beyond the power of fortune herself. If Spain does not succeed in maintaining her independence and the integrity of her possessions in Europe, it will not be a very important blow to England provided she can effect the emigration of the royal family of Spain to Spanish America, in like manner as she has already effected the emigration of the royal family of Portugal to the Brazils. But if Bonaparte which is most likely he will do, shall in prison for a few years by some more summary method the royal family, there are still left to Great Britain some powerful instruments to play upon the passions and work upon the prejudices of the Spanish population of South America. They might be told "that altho' your immediate sovereign and his children have been destroyed by the ruthless hand of the disturber of the world, yet his family are not completely extirpated; the once towering House of Bourbon your legitimate sovereign is not yet extinct; The King of Sicily a branch of that illustrious family would not doubt gladly exchange the precarious tenure of a comparatively inconsiderable Island in the Mediterranean for the real and permanent sovereignty of a vast empire in the new world, but if he should be indisposed to do this and will consent to leave the remnant of his dominions and to give up the empty title of Lewis XVIII, of France, for the ample one of the emperor of Mexico, Peru and Chili, then people of South America, there is no necessity for you to follow the destiny of the mother country; declare yourselves independent; form a commercial treaty, and a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with us (the English) and we will guaranty to you the possession of that independence forever." It would seem therefore, if there be any plausibility in these speculations that if Bonaparte should subdue the Spanish monarchy, the chances are vastly against his also acquiring Spanish America. But if Bonaparte should by some wonderful concurrence of circumstances not only conquer the kingdom of Spain in Europe, but also lay his gripe upon her colonies in America, then indeed it would be an awful stroke upon the prosperity of Britain. With respect to the effect which the success of either party would have upon the United States a very concise and simple view may be taken? If Spanish America imports a king from Europe, it must be by means of the British fleet, of course that king and his subjects will be as much under the influence of Britain as the prince regent of Portugal and his subjects. This would secure the naval superiority of Great Britain and of course increase her pride and arrogance and multiply her aggressions on neutral commerce; thus it would seem that by an event propitious to the general welfare of mankind we should be partial sufferers. The imagination dwells with almost too much horror upon the consequences of Bonaparte gaining possession of South America to say one word upon the subject—"this eternal blazon must not be." If the preceding views be correct, the general conclusion is that it will be for the benefit of humanity that Bonaparte should be foiled in his designs upon the Spanish colonies in South America, and that if he is, Great Britain of course will be more powerful, and if possible pay less respect to neutral nations and neutral commerce.

TO MISS S—G—

OH! say does the fever, still hang on that cheek
Which once was the bed of the rose,
Which, often the sly little blushes would seek,
To play with its delicate glows;
How oft have I seen that blue melting eye,
In all its rich splendor appear,
Shoot forth a ray, that would rival the sky,
And warm ev'ry heart that was near.
That Sylph little form, as light as the breeze,
Inviting the graces to play,
Must sit in her bow'r till Salus agrees
To send the arch spoiler away.
Sweet bud of beauty, which ev'ry one loves,
O! be not in haste to be wild,
For Venus will light, surrounded with doves
To nurse her most favorite child.
The rose and the ray will again be restor'd,
And sweet eye'd Susan will blush,
When her beauty again is fondly ador'd,
She will not forget to cry "hush."

* Goddess of health.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

PATRIOTIC ODES FOR THE YEAR 1808.

ODE IV.

TO THE ANGLO-FEDERALISTS.

Ye worthy friends of BRITAIN! it is said
That ye again are looking up to power;
That ye are must'ring all your forces dread;
And lo! the perilous storm begins to lower!
In secret ye have met, a dark divan,
And form'd committees who in secret meet;
Thus have ye organized a subtle plan,
Throughout the states the *Demos* to defeat.
Such are your sanguine hopes; but much I fear,
Those hopes will vanish into empty smoke.
Already have ye labor'd many a year;
And still (as fast as form'd) your bubbles broke!
Long have ye plotted, printed, puff'd and lied,
And us'd all arts, which *Satan*'s aid supplied;
Your arch-foe JEFFERSON to overcome;
But, while ye strive to mount, ye backward fall;
The *People* will not listen while ye bawl;
Nor will they follow when ye beat the drum.
In *Massachusetts* ye have done great things;
Gain'd a majority by rare finesse!
Yet even from this no solid comfort springs;
That short-lived triumph cannot fix success.
Methinks, while there ye strut, and fume, and boast
That for a little while ye rule the roost,
(Ah! soon to sink before the *SOVEREIGN PEOPLE*)
I see the frog who with the ox in size
By swelling strove, or *Dwarf* ambitious rise,
On tip-toe, struggling hard to match a steeple!
Great were your hopes from little AARON BARR;
And yet in vain was all his mighty stir.
'Tis true you sav'd him from the insulted laws;
Yet his escape but little serv'd your cause.
Could he indeed a *diadem* have won,
The federal reign of glory had begun.
Your "*second Bonaparte*" was born
With dukedoms had adorn'd his chosen men;
The mines of Mexico had given him gold;
And *Barr* had Mexico then tides grand!
In splendor then each lordly fed had robb'd;
Princes and chiefs, and rulers of the land.
Alas! these golden hopes, too sweet to last,
Were fleeting as the morning's airy dream!
The cunning democrats your projects blast,
And still, alas! their party is supreme.
"*Choice spirits*" cannot reign, nor "*best of blood*"
Who scorn'd "*the dull pursuits of civil life*"!
Here must they "*weep*" with sons of mud:
Forbidden to mingle in the glorious strife.
The spirit-sounding drum, ear-piercing fife,
"*Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war*"
All now are lost! and (what they most abhor)
This vile *EMBARGO* cramps their energies!
Ye *quondam friends of order* then arise!
Put on your strength—*one powerful effort* make,
And by that effort ye may win the day.
Now is the time the citadel to take
Could but its sentinels the gates betray.
'Tis true their *honour* is such,
To bribe them you may strive in vain;
And such their *wisdom*, that not much
Your artful tricks from them will gain.
Your only cue is *discreet* to excite;
That, while they quarrel, you the gates may reach.
Divide and conquer then! yourselves unite,
And stick together close as any knot;
While they dispute for *Glimon* or *Monroe*,
And thus lie open to the fatal blow.
So thro' the world your victory may ring,
And *Demos* bow to *Coterworth* or to *Ains*.

The interesting revolution in Spain has been followed with many inconsistent reports, which are not deserving of public notice. The internal state of Spain has been unknown since the French entered into that country. The acquiescence of the two crown'd heads in the competition for power, in the judgment of the French emperor, may lead us to believe, that opposition to his will would have been ineffectual. Alarms may have spread, and some measures of precaution may have been adopted in different parts of the kingdom, but we must have better authority than vague reports to induce a belief that the French emperor would have adopted such measures as brought the royal family into his power, without the best knowledge of the extent of his influence in the kingdom. At least we are justified in the expectation that Spain will be completely be in the power of France before any powerful measures can be adopted to prevent this very important event. An entire revolution in South America will be important to the world, and deeply interesting to all settlements in America. The event has been predicted, but the consequences are unknown. We have no necessity of such gloomy apprehensions as filled Europe, upon our own revolution. We have as good reason to hope to share in the prosperity, as we have to fear any eventual evils from the extended power of flourishing and free nations. We certainly have nothing to get by painful anticipations. [Essex Reg.]

It is amusing to observe the commotion produced in the *British ranks* by the appointment of WILLIAM DUANE to be a Lieut. Col. in the U. States service. So many wry faces have not been seen before since the auspicious revolution in 1800. This appointment is peculiarly mortifying to the Tories, because it is a reward of the purest patriotism, an honor conferred on

the unassuming merit of a citizen who has laboured arduously, ably and successfully in his country's cause, a soldier who has for many years ranked among our greatest military men, and a Republican distinguished in his steadfastness in the worst as well as the best of times. Col. DUANE has been for some time in commission as an officer (a Colonel) in the Pennsylvania militia, and it is no flattery to say that he is probably the best in the country. He has been long looked up to as model and his military writings, which are many, and which have greatly conduced to the improvement of our army, excel all others of American origin. In whatever light the appointment is considered, it does honor to the President. No wonder it calls feds and traitors—*Nat AEGIS*.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

INCREASING RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. &c.

Each domestic material for carrying on internal manufactures, and ministering to the useful arts, may be considered as one of the means for supporting the true independence of our country. The persecution of this nation by the belligerent powers, impels its citizens every day to seek, at home, those things which they have heretofore been accustomed to import from foreign places; and these governments are now engaged in making experiments dangerous indeed for themselves, but invaluable for Americans, to what event the people of these free states can dispense with European connections. The friend of improvements at home will learn with satisfaction, that MANGANESE has been discovered within the state of Vermont. A mineralogist of great skill in a late written communication to Dr. Mitchell relates that the *black oxide* of that metal abounds in Addison county, already so distinguished for its ores of iron. The Manganese is rich and of an excellent quality. The quantity is considerable enough for all the purposes of internal consumption. The potteries may have a sufficiency for glazing their ware. The glass-houses can get an abundant supply for promoting a perfect union between the alkali and sand, and for giving clearness to the material which they manufacture. And whenever the business of bleaching by aid of the oxygerated muriatic acid shall be undertaken, the Manganese necessary for the operation may be found in Vermont. In short it may be understood in all manufacturing towns, that among the many good things, which the United States contain is a body of Manganese equal to all the domestic consumption, however extensive that may be; and that henceforward, there will be no necessity for bringing it any more from beyond the seas.

DIED—At Philadelphia, on the morning of the 5th instant, General JOHN SHEE, Collector of that Port. The deceased was a soldier of '76, and continued firmly in the ranks of democracy.

NEW YORK, August 8.

A valuable Coal mine has within a few weeks past been discovered near Bristol Ferry in Rhode Island. The stratum is 30 feet deep, and of considerable extent; and the coal is of a quality nearly resembling that of Kilkenny. Capt. Earl, of the packet *Huntress* from Newport, has brought several loads of it as a sample. It has been tried by the smiths in this city, and in the steam engines of the Manhattan Company, and is found to equal if not excel any other coal they have hitherto been in the habit of using. A specimen may be seen at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

We understand a duel was fought on Friday evening near the United States Navy Yard, at the Wallabout, between Midshipman Eli E. Danielson, and Midshipman Philip P. Schuyler, the former of whom was shot through the breast, and expired soon after.—The survivor is missing.

The ship *Fame*, capt. Wickham, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday evening from New Orleans. July 20, spoke the brig *Adherbal* M. Meal, off Tortugas, for New Orleans. Was spoken off Havana by the British sloop of war *Fire Fly*, the lieutenant of which informed that she had just left the Havana where she had been for two days. The day before she came out a brig had been sent off with 200 French; and the French, generally, were shipping off as fast as possible, and the Spaniards at the Havana had declared in favor of the change of measures in Spain, which had been received in a vessel from Cadiz in 25 days. In consequence of this unexpected change a grand fleet had taken place in Havana.

FRENCH CAPTURES.

The following is a list of vessels captured or sequestered in France, under the decree of the 17th of December.

Susan, Snow, for St. Petersburg, Brunswick, detained at Gravelines.
Charlotte, Lowden, of — bound from Plymouth to Gottenburgh, with salt, detained at Ostend.
Brothers, List, of Danbury, from Virginia to London, with tobacco, detained at Calais.
Haydes, Savage, of —, with rice and cotton, bound from Charleston to London, detained at Calais.
Speculator, Little, of —, in ballast, bound from Amsterdam to America, detained at Calais.
Octavia, Collins, with rice and cotton, bound from Charleston to London, detained at Calais.
Tarantula, Riley, from Philadelphia to —, lost in entering Boulogne harbour.
Hibernia, from Tonnigen, to —, detained at Alicant.
Mercury, Bradford, with fish, from Plymouth to —, detained at Alicant.

Rising Sun, Barr, with West India produce, from Philadelphia for Bremen, detained at Amsterdam.

George, Everett, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, detained in a port near Brest.

Sally, Hastings, detained at Malaga.

United States, from Norfolk to Algiers, detained at Algiers.

Henry, sloop, bound to Marseilles, detained at Marseilles.

Peace & Plenty, Foster, from Boston to Marseilles, detained at Marseilles.

Fame, Small, from Boston to Marseilles, detained at Marseilles.

Edward, Lewis, from Philadelphia to Marseilles, detained at Rochelle.

Two Maries, Asley, from Norfolk to Nantz, detained at Belleisle.

Jersey, Williams, from New York for Palermo, detained at Leghorn.

Calliope, Taylor, from New York to Bordeaux, detained at L'Orient.

Thomas Jefferson, from Bordeaux to Morlaix, detained at Morlaix.

[The above, as reported to council of prizes.]

Three Apprentices, Charleston Packet, James Madison, Charleston, Yarrow, and Freedom, detained at Bordeaux.

Cadiz Packet, detained at Marseilles.

Catharine, detained at St Maloes.

Paulina, detained at Roscoff.

Venus & Grace, detained at Porto Ferrajo.

Reward, detained at Porto.

George & Vengeance, detained at Passage, Spain.

Mode of ascertaining the exact moment of the Equinox.

All the secret consists in having ashes of vine branches and a chrysal glass with a foot to it. The ashes must be pure and sifted; the glass should be clean and placed in a room upon a solid table or some other fixture which will not be liable to be moved. The doors and windows must be closely shut, lest the wind should interrupt the operation. These preparatory dispositions being made, fill the glass with clean water, and throw in two spoonfuls of ashes. The ashes quickly settle at the bottom, and the water becomes transparent as before.—You must then wait for the moment of the Equinox. At the very instant when the sun passes over or under our hemisphere, the ashes rise from the bottom of the glass and trouble the water as if an invisible hand were disturbing it.

This curious experiment, presents ample scope for disquisition among philosophers, and those who will convince themselves of the truth of the above, may, by investigating the cause of this remarkable phenomenon, be enabled to make some new and interesting discoveries.—*Oracle*.

Method of destroying GARLICK, by a proper succession of crops of grain and grass.

Many farmers have found by experience, that there is a great advantage in raising wheat on what is called a clover sod, with once plowing. But in the common way of management, if there be garlick in the field it increases fast by such a practice. This may be prevented by a proper succession of crops; plow corn stalk ground early in the spring; sow oats and flax and clover, and in September following, put on three pecks of plaster to the acre, and the next spring a like quantity. Do not pasture it much, especially when the ground is either wet or dry in the extreme. But the grass for hay when fit, and in the proper season lay on the manure, plow it well in—sow it well, and harrow it twice length ways of the plowing. Some farmers choose to plough it well soon after harvest, then lay on the dung, and plow it shallow for seedling.

In either way the plants will not be so liable to be injured by the wet and frosts in the winter; and the garlick, tho' ever so plenty, will not head the ensuing summer. If the field be planted with corn the year following, & the same course pursued again with oats, clover or wheat, the garlick will nearly be subdued. This of grain and grass raised.—The sprouting of clover may be promoted by wetting the seed in warm water, and drying it with plaster before sowing.

Begin to follow these directions next year, and try to kill the garlick effectually.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The invention which was lately mentioned for preventing carriages upsetting, by inequities in the road, consists of the axle being formed with hinges or joints, which allow the wheels to move up and down without affecting the equilibrium of the body, which is further secured by an upright bolt from the carriage, that leaves room for the motion of the body up and down, and springs bearing on the hinges.

The following method is practised in Germany, for ridding granaries of mites and weevils: Let the walls and rafters above and below, of such granaries as are infested, be covered completely with quicklime, slacked in water, in which trifol wormwood and hysp have been boiled. This composition should be applied as hot as possible. A farmer, who had the granaries empty in June last, collected quantities of the largest sized ants in sacks, and scattered them about the places infested with weavils—he ants immediately fell upon and devoured them all.

M. Allaire, a French chymist, has published a new method of scouring wool, which consists in dipping it repeatedly into a lye of quicklime. The chalky earth forms an animal soap with the grease. The wool is thus speedily and economically scoured, and without altering its quality.

Pulmonary consumptions.—It is stated by Dr. Sharkey, Mr. Willan and others, that 40,000 persons die annually within the city of London, and that five-eighths of all the deaths in the kingdom (small pox and children under two years of age excepted) are occasioned by pulmonary complaints. Dr. Sharkey has found emetics steadily persevered in, completely eradicate the disease in its incipient stages, where no mal-conformation of the thorax, &c. opposed their use.